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able.\* The stations for *M. furcata* are North Conway, New Hampshire (*James*); Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (*Porter*); Delaware Water Gap (*James*), North Carolina (*Ravenel*). *M. conjugata* has a much wider distribution.

In addition to the above the following corrections may be made:

P. 705, *Frullania Pennsylvanica*, Steph., should be stricken from the list, having been founded on some form of *Jubula Hutchinsiae*, as we learn from Dr. Stephani himself.

P. 718. *Harpanthus Flotovianus* has been found by Mr. Waghorne in Labrador, as noted in the September number of the BULLETIN, and will doubtless be found in Northern New England. The words "certainly extralimital" were never our thought, and were added to the MS. after it left our hands.

P. 719. Var. *attenuata* will stand as a species and should read, *Jungermannia attenuata*, Lindenb.

LUCIEN M. UNDERWOOD.

Greencastle, Indiana, 27th July, 1892.

### Interesting Oaks Recently Discovered on Staten Island.

By WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

I.—A number of black scrub oaks, *Quercus ilicifolia*, occupy the sandy ground at Watchogue on Staten Island, and associated with them, particularly in the dryer situations, are many Black Jack oaks, *Quercus nigra*. These trees are easily separated, and at Watchogue there are many hundred of each kind whose spe-

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\*Our species in the sterile state may be recognized as follows:

Thallus pubescent on both sides; costa covered on antical side by more than two rows of cells, *M. pubescens*.

Thallus pubescent on postical side and at margins; costa covered on antical side by two rows of cells.

Costa covered on postical side by two rows of cells; marginal hairs long, curved or hooked, *M. hamata*.

Costa covered on postical side by three to six rows of cells.

Thallus decurved; marginal hairs in 2's or 3's, divergent.

Thallus very narrow; costa large; hairs very abundant on costa and margins; (dioicous), *M. myriopoda*.

Thallus broader; costa small; marginal hairs always twinned; (autoicous), *M. conjugata*.

Thallus plane; marginal hairs not protruding; lamina usually with scattered hairs; (dioicous), *M. furcata*.

cific distinctions are obvious. There are also, in addition, a number of trees whose place is not so evident, and it becomes a question when viewing them as to whether they exhibit more of the characters of *ilicifolia* or *nigra*. They form, when taken together, a series leading from one species to the other, and apparently are hybrids resulting from the cross fertilization of the two.

Though these trees vary considerably, individually they resemble *Quercus nigra* in being erect and rigid in growth, in their short, abruptly tapering branches, and in having the leaves rusty-pubescent beneath. They resemble *Quercus ilicifolia* in being small, in their smooth, light-colored bark, and in the retention of their dried catkins in abundance throughout the summer.

Occasionally a *Q. nigra* will retain its dried catkins in place late into the year, but with *Q. ilicifolia* it is a very usual feature.

One of the trees that bears the greatest resemblance to *Q. nigra* is erect in growth, about eight feet high, and the leaves vary in shape from the *nigra* form to that of *ilicifolia*. They are more rusty-pubescent beneath than *nigra*, and the tree has a lighter appearance, owing principally to the color of its bark. Only two or three partly broken cups of last year's acorns remained on its branches, for it bore no fruit this year, but it retained its dried catkins in abundance.

Another tree, that is about six feet tall and has the under surface of the leaves rusty-pubescent, bore two abortive acorns this year, but retained its catkins. Still another tree near by, is erect, about six feet tall, and has the leaves whiter beneath than the last. It bore no acorns, but, like the other trees, retained its catkins. None of the remaining trees so far discovered, the tallest of which is fourteen feet high, bore any fruit at all this year.

At the other end of the island, at Rossville and Tottenville, *Quercus nigra* grows abundantly, but *Quercus ilicifolia* is absent, and a diligent search at these places resulted in the discovery of no such trees as those to be found at Watchogue.

The last edition of Gray's Manual contains a list of hybrid oaks, from which it appears that *Quercus nigra* gives rise, as one of the parents, to two forms. Thus it is known to cross with the

Shingle and the Willow oaks, producing thereby varieties that are recognizable and have in consequence been named. *Quercus ilicifolia* is likewise known to be one of the parents of a hybrid form. The cross between *nigra* and *ilicifolia*, however, is not mentioned, and as it is also a recognizable form I wish to propose for it the name of *Quercus Brittoni*, after Dr. N. L. Britton, who was born on the island, and who, with Mr. Arthur Hollick, has done so much in making known its flora.

II.—A single oak of much interest stands in a thick growth of trees in moist ground not far from the specimens of *Quercus Brittoni* mentioned above. It is sixteen inches in circumference several feet from its base, and once stood about twenty-five feet high, as proved by measurement, though in consequence of a decayed base the trunk is now partly prostrate. A considerable portion of the tree is still clothed in leaves, which are white-downy beneath, and it produces acorns, but neither the fruit nor the foliage is distinguishable from that usually borne by the diminutive *ilicifolia*, which commonly has a trunk no larger round than one of the branches borne by this tree.

Wood says of *Quercus ilicifolia*: "a shrub" three to four feet high; Eaton and Wright give two to eight feet, and Loudon, in his Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs, says: "This very remarkable little tree is generally found about three or four feet high; but in favorable situations it is sometimes found to reach the height of eight or ten feet." Lastly, in the recent edition of Gray's Manual it is mentioned as dwarf and straggling, and eight is given as the maximum height.

It will be seen from these facts that this tree has attained over twice the size heretofore accorded the species, which certainly makes it interesting and noteworthy.

#### *Buchloe dactyloides*, Englm., not a Diœcious Grass.

The common buffalo grass of the "plains" is well known to botanists. It begins to appear near the ninety-fourth meridian, and extends westward to the Rocky Mountains, northward into the British possessions, and southward to the sands of the Gulf coast. It is a grass of short stature, seldom more than six inches tall, though I have specimens collected in this State more